

MECHANIC'S



ADVOCATE.

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, MUTUAL PROTECTION, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,]

Late Publisher of the Mechanic's Mirror,

[EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

A weekly paper, devoted to the interests of the Mechanics Mutual Protection, and the Elevation of Labor.

JOHN TANNER, Editor.

THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE will be published every Thursday morning, at No. 24 Commercial Building, corner Broadway and Hudson-st., at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM in advance.

It has now become imperative that the mechanic should have a weekly paper so that he can sit down on Saturday evening, and read the events of the week, the improvements in science, and also refresh his mind with the choice literature of the day. From every quarter, we have been solicited to do so; and the substance of every letter that we have received on the subject, has been, "The Mechanics ought to have a weekly paper of their own."

The MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, will be printed in eight large pages suitable for binding. It will embrace under its separate departments the choicest selections from the best works, original articles from the pens of eminent Mechanics, lists of Inventions, and the most important and stirring news of the week in a correct and condensed form.

We have engaged many of the most distinguished Mechanics in the United States, as Contributors to our columns. It will be emphatically the Mechanic's Advocate and Fireside Companion. From repeated assurances we have no doubt that the Mechanics of our State and Country will give us a hearty and united support. We would therefore ask our friends to interest themselves in our behalf, and the elevation of their fellow craftsmen.

All communications must be addressed to JOHN TANNER, No. 24 Commercial Buildings, Albany.

TAKE NOTICE.—Tanner's Publication Office, has been removed from the Exchange, to No. 24 Commercial Buildings, where he will be happy to receive the calls of his Mechanic friends.

JOHN HARRISON General Travelling Agent.

Songs of Labor.

SONGS OF THE TRADES—No. 3.

THE SHOEMAKER.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Ho! workers of the old time styled,
The Gentle Craft of Leather!
Young brothers of the ancient guild,
Stand forth once more together!
Call out again your long array
In the olden, merry manner;
Once more on gay St. Crispin's day
Fling out your blazoned banner!

Rap, rap! upon the well-worn stone
How falls the polished hammer!
Rap, rap! the measured sound has grown
A quick and merry clamor.
Now shape the sole; now deftly curl
The glossy vamp around it,
And bless the while the bright-eyed girl
Whose gentle fingers bound it!

For you along the Spanish main
A hundred keels are ploughing:
For you the Indian on the plain
His lasso-coil is throwing:
For you deep glens with hemlock dark
The woodman's fire is lighting:
For you upon the oak's grey bark
The woodman's axe is smiling.

For you from Carolina's pine
The resin gum is stealing,

For you the dark-eyed Florentine
Her silken skein is reeling:
For you the dizzy goatherd roams
His rugged Alpine ledges;
For you round all her shepherd homes
Bloom England's thorny hedges!

The foremost still by day or night,
On moated mound or heather,
Where'er the need of trampled right
Brought toiling men together,
Where the free burghers from the wall
Defied the mail-clad master,
Than yours, at Freedom's trumpet call,
No craftsmen rallied faster!

Let scplings sneer, let fools deride,
Ye heed no idle scorne,
Free hands and hearts are still your pride,
And duty done, your honor.
Ye dare to trust for honest fame
The jury Time empannels,
And leave to Truth each noble name
That glorifies your annals.

Thy songs, Hans Sach, are living yet,
In strong and hearty German;
And Bloomfield's lay and Gifford's wit,
And th' rare good sense of Sherman;
Still from his book, a mystic seer
The soul of Behmen teaches,
And England's priestcraft shakes to hear
Of Fox's leathern breeches.

The Foot is yours: where'er it falls
It treads your well-wrought leather:
On earthen floor, in marble halls,
On carpet, or on heather.
Still there the sweetest charm is found
Of matron grace or vestal's,
As Hebe's foot bore nectar round
Among the old celestials!

Rap, rap! your stout and bluff brogan,
With footsteps slow and weary,
May wander where the sky's blue span
Shuts down upon the prairie.
Your slippers shine on Beauty's foot,
By Saratoga's fountain,
Or lead, like snow-flakes falling mute,
The dance on Catskill mountain!

The red brick to the mason's hand,
The brown earth to the tiller's:
The shoe in yours shall wealth command
Like fairy Cinderella's!
As they who shunned the household maid,
Beheld the crown upon her,
So all shall see your toil repaid
With hearth and home and honor!

Then let the toast be freely quaffed
In WATER cool and brimming:
"All honor to the good old craft,
Its merry men and women!"
Call out again your long array
In the old time's pleasant manner:
Once more on gay St. Crispin's day
Fling out his blazoned banner!

KISSING.

If it were not lawful
The lawyers would not use it;
And if 'twere not pious
The clergy would not choose it;
And if 'twere not a dainty thing
The ladies would not crave it;
And if 'twere not plentiful
The poor girls could not have it.

Original Correspondence.

THE SOURCE OF POVERTY—AND WHO ARE GOD'S POOR?

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

It is at first sight a strange fact that poverty usually increases just about in proportion to the increase of wealth,—that where there is apparently the greatest abundance there is actually the greatest need. But I believe it is really so. In new countries, where nobody is actually rich, you generally find few persons suffering from actual want. On the other hand, in an old society, where you often find large estates accumulated even beyond desire, you find families and individuals suffering the extreme misery of utter poverty.

Now, wherefore such a result? It is plain there must be a radical wrong somewhere; somebody or something is to be blamed. For here is a great wrong. The seed-time and harvest have not failed, and yet the people lack bread. The blessings of a generous Providence have been showered in plenty upon the land, and yet the poor are not satisfied. Whose fault is this? Is it the fault of the rich man? What has he done? Has he dispossessed you of any thing? Has he robbed you of your property, or your wages? Has he done any act of which you can complain? Then how comes it to pass that you are poor, and penniless, and hungry and cold?

Certainly it is not because anybody has done anything to you or for you. It is rather because they have not done anything for you and to you. Your curse is the curse of neglect; and the sin of the people around you is a sin of omission. You do not suffer for what they have done, but for what they have left undone. Nevertheless that you suffer is very plain; and for the present it is immaterial how the suffering came. It is our duty, it is the duty of every man, and it ought to be his pleasure to help you. After that we are at liberty to consider how the suffering came, from what source it originated; and then, if possible, ever after prevent the like.

Whence then shall we trace the fact of Pauperism among us? Such a thing plainly exists, palpably, notoriously. There are children wanting bread. These have committed no crime; they have a right therefore to the kindest care of the gentlest humanity. Do they come to you pale and ragged and shivering and muttering of the cold, to ask bread? AND DO YOU HEAR THEM? It is a voice that should enter down into your very soul, reminding you of a childhood nourished by the watchful care of a kind father and by the gentlest attentions of a fond mother, surrounded with an affluence of the comforts and luxuries of life. These innocent sufferers,—have they no claim upon your bounty? Are they in the world to starve? must they apologise for being hungry, or for being here at all? By no means. Rather let me ask you (since you are rich and comfortable), dare you turn away the hungry child from your door without food? Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. Mark, now, the relation in which you stand to that child, as one of God's

poor. For if you will, that child stands in the very stead of Jesus Christ on earth, and the act of neglect or of sincere kindness you render to that child, shall be remembered in your recompense of reward. Heaven bless and prosper you in your worldly affairs, but know you for a certainty, that you cannot enrich yourself by withholding from such. Give then, I advise you; but mind, do not give grudgingly; do not spoil your act by a bad temper; do not think the power of blessing in the money; but remember the motive qualifies the giving. Think not you can purchase the favor of Heaven. Do not flatter yourself you can cheat the recording angel; do not think he can be dazzled with the shining gold, or that the books on high are kept in dollars and cents. Do not put your confidence in the show of charity; let not the form deceive you.

Many acts, I doubt not, that have passed current on earth as deeds of mercy, have been recognized in Heaven as counterfeit; and looked upon as frauds perpetrated in the robes and grace of charity. Among men they have appeared, like the veiled Prophet of Khorassan, under the disguise of celestial purity; while to the eye of Heaven they have been seen as the deformed progeny of pride and a vain ambition. In earthly seeming, they have passed as the doings of some pure redeeming angel, sent to soothe human suffering, and pour the oil of joy into the wounded spirit; while before the unveiled sight, they have borne the stain of every guilt, the mark and features of every sin.

But we are wandering from our subject, and must return again to the question: By whose fault is Pauperism sustained among us? Before we go farther, lest we tread too hastily upon sacred ground, we must stop to say, that there are always some with us who are poor, and destitute of the necessities of life, from visitation of the Almighty. These are God's poor by a peculiar emphasis of interest; and claim our regard as the leper of old time, smitten by the Divine wrath, claimed the forbearance of his fellow-men in his great, unforeseen and irresistible calamity. Of these, at present, we wish to say nothing, but only suggest that a brother's kindness always becometh us towards the afflicted, our relatives and kindred by a common frailty.

Besides those we have just mentioned, there is a large class of the suffering poor, whose misery is the result of folly and crime—and whose crime is the result of a bad education, of a bad example, and bad teaching. Towards these we have a duty to perform, and it is important to us that we know what that duty is. They are, as we are taught by our holy Religion, our weak, erring, frail brethren. How then shall we treat them? Clearly as brethren. If we reprove them, it must be apparent that ours is the reproof of a brother. If we aid and assist them, it must be plain to all that ours is not the condescending aid of a superior, but the frank and friendly offering of an equal. Our conduct toward them must be that of a man to his fellow. We are to remember them as human beings, having a common interest in our common nature. If our nature has been ennobled by the condescension of Him who stooped from the Eternal Throne, and took upon himself the form of man that He might thereby open to our hope the illimitable inheritance of an unbounded Future, we are all together equal heirs; and there is but one crime, can bar a man of his birth-right. All that an infinite love can offer, is his in prospect. Shall we undertake to disinherit such an one?

Still, what shall we do for a vicious and depraved man? We find him suffering from vice and crime. Are we bound to give him assistance? I think we are; but of course only in such a way as not to encourage him in transgression. Perhaps the man in the parable fell among thieves through carelessness or a criminal neglect. We are not told about the circumstances accompanying his fall among thieves. The important fact is that he fell, was beaten and bruised, stripped of his raiment, and left half dead. His condition as a sufferer entitled him to compassion. The Sama-

ritan being a stranger, pitied him only as a man; for no other fact appears on the record, except his manhood and his suffering. These, and these alone, made him neighbor to every man on earth.

THE MICROSCOPE AND ITS REVELATIONS. (CONTINUED.)

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

We now turn to the consideration of the wondrous revelations of this instrument; and we will first speak of that vast world of animal life with which, but for its aid, we should be wholly unacquainted. It would be utterly impossible for us, within the limits to which we are confined, to give a detailed account of all the animacules which, under the name of INFUSORIA, have been examined, described, and figured by the naturalists who have devoted themselves to this branch of study. We can only present to the general reader a view of the extraordinary edifice reared by means of the microscope in the field of physical science, and to show how the eye of man is here opened to penetrate the more profound, and formerly unsuspected secrets of nature.

The vast numbers of animacules with which the microscope has made us acquainted, were first detected in water in which vegetable matters, such as hay, grass, &c., had been allowed to macerate; and as they were almost invariably found in such infusions, it was considered by early investigators that they were peculiar to them; hence the general term INFUSORIA was given to them; and although it was known that these vegetable infusions have no relation to the origin of such creatures, except in so far as they provide a proper medium for the development of their ova, everywhere present; yet, for the sake of convenience, the general term "Infusoria" is still retained by naturalists. Perhaps the best general idea of the appearance of some of these animacules to an observer, for the first time, will be given by the following extract from Dr. MANTELL'S "Thoughts on Animacules; or a Glimpse at the Invisible World by the Microscope":

"From some water containing aquatic plants, collected from a pond on Clapdam Common, I select a small twig, to which are attached a few delicate flakes, apparently of slime or jelly; some minute fibres standing erect here and there on the twig, are also dimly visible to the naked eye. This twig, with a drop or two of water, we will put between two thin plates of glass, and place under the field of view of a microscope, having lenses that magnify the image of an object two hundred times in linear dimensions. Upon looking through the instrument, we find the fluid swarming with animals of various shapes and magnitudes. Some are darting through the water with great rapidity, while others are pursuing and devouring creatures more infinitesimal than themselves. Many are attached to the twig by long delicate threads (the Vorticellæ); several have their bodies inclosed in a transparent tube, from one end of which the animal partly protrudes and then recedes (the Flosculariæ); while numbers are covered by an elegant shell or case (the Brachionus). The minutest kinds (the Monads), many of which are so small that millions might be contained in a single drop of water, appear like mere animated globules, free, single, and of various colors, sporting about in every direction. Numerous species resemble pearly or opaline cups or vases, fringed round the margin with delicate fibres that are in constant oscillation (the Vorticellæ). Some of these are attached by spiral tendrils; others are united by a slender stem to one common trunk, appearing like a bunch of harebells (the Carchesium); others are of a globular form, and grouped together in a definite pattern on a tabular or spherical membranous case for a certain period of their existence, and ultimately become detached and locomotive (the Gonium and Volvox); while many are permanently clustered together, and die if separated from the parent mass. No organs of progressive motion, similar to those of birds, beasts or fishes, are observable in these beings. Yet they traverse the water with rapidity, without the aid of limbs, or fins [they may possibly have a screw propeller]; and though many species are destitute of eyes, yet all possess an accurate conception of the presence of other bodies, and pursue and capture their prey with unerring purpose."

Much as has been done in this department of science, our knowledge of the infusory beings is still limited;

but there is every reason to believe that they do not take their station among the links of the animal chain according to their dimensions, but from their structure. The simplest and smallest is as much an animal as the prouder examples of nature's works; and it is equally the object of the Creator's care and contrivance. To EISENBERG are we indebted for a classification of the Infusoria, which has been followed and adopted by all subsequent philosophers. He divides them into two classes. First, the POLYGASTRIA, and secondly, the ROTATORIA.

In our next, we will explain the characteristics of these two classes; and in concluding this number, would observe that we are indebted to the Westminster Review for the greater part of the article we are giving our readers.

To be continued.

MAGNETISM.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

Last week we promised to give our young readers some information upon the subject of Magnetism; and in doing so, shall avail ourselves of the privilege exercised by all editors, of using the language of others where it is more to the point than ours could be.

We cannot be expected to give more than a general view of the science; as, without the necessary engravings, details would prove almost wholly unintelligible. The reader, if his curiosity be aroused, may find all that relates to the subject in various works in our book-stores, and especially in the State Library, where they can have access every evening but Saturday in the week. Ree's, Robertson's, Gregory's, and the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, are replete with information on the science.

From Dr. Lardner's Lectures we shall quote at present, as suits our purpose best.

The substances endowed with magnetism, exhibit that property in these three distinct effects:

1. They attract iron and all ferruginous matter.
2. Two bodies endowed with the property of magnetism will attract each other at one part of their dimensions, and repel each other at another part. These contrary effects, belonging to opposite sides or ends, are called *magnetic polarity*.
3. When a magnet is placed on a vertical axis through its centre of gravity, on which it is free to revolve, the axis being between its poles, it will oscillate on each side of a certain position, in which it will at length come to rest.

The attractive power of the magnet for iron was the property which was first observed. This property was known to the ancients, who gave to the natural magnet (an oxide of iron) the name *Magnes*; derived, as is supposed, from Magnesia, a district of Lydia, in which the natural magnet was found in great abundance. It was also called *Lapis Herculeus*, from Heraclea, a city of Lydia. From some passages in ancient authors, it would seem that the force of magnetic attraction in very high degrees of intensity was then generally known. Pliny relates that Cinocharas proposed to Ptolemy Philadelphus to erect a temple at Alexandria, the dome of which should be built of load-stone, so as to sustain in the air an iron statue of Arsinoë. Saint Augustine also alludes to a statue thus suspended in the air in the middle of the temple of Serapis, at Alexandria.

The polarity and directive powers of the magnet were discoveries of a much more recent date. The application of the magnetic needle to navigation must have immediately succeeded the first knowledge of its directive power, but the discoverer is unknown; and even the century which was honored by the invention of this most beautiful application of science to the uses of man is uncertain. It is stated, in the account of the Chinese empire by Du Halde, that the directive power of the magnet was used in that part of the globe, for the purpose of land-journeys, more than a thousand years before the birth of Christ. If such were the case, it is difficult to imagine that its use for sea-voyages

should have failed to spread itself westward until two thousand years later. But besides this, there are other reasons why little credit is to be given to the accounts which ascribe this invention to the Chinese.

The earliest work in which the use of the mariner's compass is distinctly mentioned is a manuscript poem of the twelfth century, preserved in the Royal Library at Paris, the authorship of which is attributed to Guiot de Provins. Guiot was at the court of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa, held at Mentz in the year 1181.

Hansteen, in his work on the "Magnetism of the Earth," quotes an Icelandic historian, to show that the directive power of the loadstone was known a century antecedent to the date of this poem. That annalist, relating a voyage made in those seas, says incidentally, that "in those times, seamen had no loadstone in the northern countries." It appears that this writer, Arc Frode, was born about the year 1068, and therefore published his account early in the twelfth century.

Cardinal Jacques de Vitri, who lived about the year 1200, speaks of the magnetic needle, in his "History of Jerusalem," as indispensable to those who make sea-voyages. It has also been said that it was first brought to Europe, from the East, by Marco Polo. It is, however, certain that Vasco de Gama, the Portuguese navigator, used the compass in his voyage to India, in 1497.

To be continued.

ALBANY COOPERS.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

Although mention has been made of various mechanical establishments in Albany, I have no recollection of seeing anything published respecting our *Coopers*. From observing the quantity of barrels turned out at a single shop in Liberty street, I was led to make some inquiry on the subject. It appears that Mr. Haues keeps about fourteen hands constantly employed; that he has orders for as many casks, principally barrels, as they can make; and that they manufacture work to the amount of about \$450 per week. This amount, multiplied by 52, produces \$23,400 annually. I have no means of knowing how this establishment ranks with the others in the city—of which, I am told, there are about fifteen; but it will probably be no exaggeration to estimate the value of the casks made annually in the city at two hundred thousand dollars. If there are errors in this statement, let them be pointed out; but let our mechanics exhibit their importance to community, and cause themselves to be respected as they deserve to be.

H.

Q. "Can the Working People, out of their small earnings, accumulate capital?"—This question has been asked in England, where the hardest and most useful labor is badly paid, when compared with the wages received by good workmen in this country. And here is the answer: In the Savings Banks alone this class of the English population have hoarded upwards of twenty-five millions of pounds sterling! More than one hundred millions of dollars!! There are, in that country, one hundred and thirty thousand persons in the funds whose annual dividends do not exceed five and ten pounds sterling a year. They contribute, in addition to this, large sums to friendly and religious societies, trades unions, &c., and have, within a few years, lost and thrown away in profitless "strikes," and harrasing contentions with capital and monopolies, not less than twelve millions of dollars! And, in addition to all these, they subscribe largely to Odd Fellow's and Tee-Total orders and societies, mutual saving and benefit organizations, &c., &c. These united proclaim a prodigious power of accumulation and of sacrifices which are amazing, and which, if turned wholly into profitable channels and judicious investments, would prove an incalculable benefit to the great class of industrious, ingenious and working men.

It should be the study of the busy people of this country—our own working classes,—to accumulate what they can, and dispose of it to the best advantage in every respect. Let our readers think of this matter well, and communicate to us such plans as they may hit upon.

Select Reading for the People.

INDUSTRY—ITS EFFECTS.

BY MISS H. J. STONE.

"All is the gift of industry; what'er
Exalts, embellishes, and renders life delightful."

Yes, here too, is found an antidote for grief and despondency. Industry is not only a duty binding upon all men, but it is one of the most fruitful sources of real enjoyment and peace. By cultivating a love of industry, whether physical or mental, we throw around our frail tenement a shield which neither despair nor vice can penetrate. Our kind Father has so constituted us, his dependant offspring, that in order to possess health we must exercise constantly, uniformly the powers and faculties bestowed upon us. In this, behold the wisdom and goodness of the Great Creator.

He has bestowed upon us a physical organization, in all its parts wonderful—perfect—complete. He has also placed within this curiously wrought frame, a mind, a reasoning, thinking mind, capable of directing, controlling and preserving it in health, activity and purity! It is only through indolence and ignorance that there is so much suffering and consequently sorrowing, in this beautiful, glorious world of ours! Did we with the dawn of existence, commence studying the great volume of nature which is spread out in all its rich variety before the whole race of intelligences—our own organization—the laws by which that organization must be governed, in order to be sustained and preserved in a healthy state, instead of spending our precious youthful moments on theories and vague speculations which add nothing to the sum of human happiness or the glory of God, how different would be the aspect around us. Were we made acquainted in early life, with the laws which govern the moral, intellectual and physical world, and did we observe those laws strictly, instead of beholding the ravages of disease, the blight and mildew of sin, the ruins of mind, reason dethroned, and a world of strife and discord where brother is armed against brother, we should see health with her roseate hues mantling the cheek with loveliness; the whole form bearing the impress of comeliness and beauty. Honor and integrity would give dignity and grace to every motion. Intellect, that Godlike gift, would shine out with undimmed brightness and glory: man would stand forth, not as he now does, the grovelling slave of sin and passions uncontrolled, but he would stand forth amid the perfect works of God, a free man; "himself most perfect of them all." Peace, like the waves of the sea, would flow o'er these fruitful hills and pleasant vales: union and love would take the place of hatred, enmity and strife, murmuring and discontent would be exchanged for unfeigned gratitude and happiness unalloyed. Man would no longer seek to raise himself on the ruins of his brother man, for he would then see and realize that "happiness consists not in the good of one, but all."

That such a state of society might be enjoyed here on earth, cannot be doubted by any candid mind. The experience of every individual goes to prove that when we live the nearest in conformity to the laws of our being, then are we happiest. Then why, the question may be asked, do not all obey and be happy? Answer: Because of ignorance and unbelief. Ignorance of those laws, and want of confidence in the Lawgiver. Many suppose they can elude the all-seeing eye of Justice, or at least escape the penalty of the law in some way or manner. This error we fear, has led on to ruin beings without number. God's laws are unchangeable, and just so sure as a man tramples upon them, just as sure is he to bring suffering, disease and death upon himself. Therefore, we see the great necessity of a true knowledge of our own natures, and the invariable laws which must be observed in order to be happy while in the flesh. One of those, as we have seen, is the law of industry, without the observance of which no person lives while he does live. This lies at the foundation of all improvement in every art or science, also of every reform in our world. By the word industry we do not mean mere manual labor. No, although that is of the highest importance as it respects the ease, comfort and health of the body, yet we would use the word in a more extended sense when applied to the mind, inasmuch as that is superior to, and the ruler of the body. The mind may be industriously engaged in tracing out causes from their effects, while the hands are busily performing their accustomed duties. Let us all, therefore, whether in the crowded city or in the country, strive to learn more and more of Nature's laws, her wonders and sublimities, and ever be guided by her divine teachings in the path of industry and usefulness.—*Watchman*.

They have plenty of snow and fine sleighing in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

A WINDFALL FOR THE "YOUNG 'UN."

To appreciate the following correspondence, it may be necessary to know that some seven years since a person by the name of Burnham died in London without a will, leaving an immense property behind him—estimated at some millions sterling in value.—The news reached this country, and the Burnhams were, consequently, in high feather in reference to their property! An agent was chosen to look after the property of Europe, the story went the rounds of the press, and a variety of genealogies and pedigrees were forwarded to London. It all ended in smoke, however; no satisfactory legal proof having been found that the Burnhams in England ever "belonged" to any body this side the water. A few days ago an eminent legal gentleman of this city (who has been engaged by some of the parties interested to ferret the matter out), addressed letters again to all the supposed heirs; thus renewing the old story about the "Burnham fortune." Our "Young 'Un" received a copy of this communication, which we annex, with his reply:

(COPY.)

New York, Nov. 4, 1846.

Dear sir—I am desirous of ascertaining whether you are in any wise related to Mr. John G. Burnham (of England), who was lost at sea some fifty or sixty years ago? or are you of the family of Orrin Burnham, an Englishman, who came to this country somewhere from 1785 to 1787? Be good enough at your earliest leisure to inform me if you are so connected,—and at the same time send me the names and residences of your father, grandfather, and uncles, on the father's side. A large landed property (some three millions in value), has been left by a descendant of the Burnham family in England, and it may be of material pecuniary advantage to you to establish your pedigree. Let me hear from you as soon as convenient.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't,

***** Att'y for the heirs.

To Geo. P. Burnham, esq., Franklin House, Philadelphia.

(REPLY.)

Hon. ***** New York.

Franklin House, Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1846.

My dear sir—Your favor, under date 4th inst., came duly to hand, and I improve my earliest moment of leisure (after the unavoidable delays attendant upon procuring the information you seek), to reply. You are desirous of being made acquainted with my "pedigree."

I have to inform you that I have taken some days to examine into the matter, and, after a careful investigation of the "records," find that I am a descendant, in the direct line, from a gentleman very well remembered in these parts, by the name of ADAM. The old man had two sons—"Cain" and "Abel," they were called. The latter, by the other's hands, went dead one day; but as no coroner had then been appointed in the county where they resided, "verdict was postponed." A third son was born, whom they called "Seth." Cain Adam had a son named Enoch, who had a son (in the fourth generation) by the name of Malech. Malech had a son whom he called NOAH, from whom I trace, directly, my own being.

NOAH had three sons—"Shem," "Ham," and "Japhet." The eldest and youngest, Shem and Japhet, were a couple of the "b'boys," and Ham was a very well-disposed young gentleman, who slept at home o'nights. But his two brothers, unfortunately, were not so well inclined. Ham was a sort of "jethro"—the butt of his two brothers,—who had done him "brown" so many times that they called him "burnt." For many years he was known, therefore, as "Burnt-Ham." Before his death he applied to the legislature in his diggings for a change of name. He dropped the t; a bill was passed entitling him to the name of BURNHAM; and hence the sur-name of your humble servant. So much for the name.

In several of the newspapers of that period, I find allusions made to a very severe rain storm, which occurred "just about this time;" and the public prints (of all parties) agree that "the storm was tremendous," and that "an immense amount of damage was done to the shipping and commercial interests." As this took place some six thousand years back, you will not, I presume, expect me to quote the particular details of this circumstance, except in so far as refers directly to my own relatives. I may here add, however, that subsequent accounts inform me that every thing of any particular value was totally destroyed. A private letter from Ham, dated at the time, declares that "there wasn't a peg left to hang his hat on!"

Old NOAH found it was "gittin' werry wet under foot (to use a familiar expression of his), and he wisely built a canal-boat (of very generous dimensions) for the safety of himself and family. Finding that the rain continued, he enlarged his boat, so that he could

carry a very considerable amount of luggage, in case of accident. This foresight in the old gentleman proved most fortunate, and only confirms the established opinion, that the family is "smart"—for "the storm continued unabated for forty days and forty nights" (so say the accounts), until "every species of animal and vegetable matter had been used up"—always excepting the old gentleman's canal-boat, and cargo! Now, Noah was a great lover of animals—he was! "Of every kind, a male and female," did he take into his boat with him, and "a nice time" they must have had of it for six weeks! Notwithstanding the fact (which I find recorded in one of the journals of the day), "that a gentleman who was swimming about, and who requested the old man to let him in, upon being refused declared that he might go to grass with his old canoe, for he didn't think it would be much of a shower, anyhow!" I say, notwithstanding this opinion of the gentlemen, who is represented as having been a "very expert swimmer," everything was destroyed.

Ham was one of 'em—he was! He "knew sufficient to get out of the rain," albeit he wasn't thought very witty! He took passage with the rest, however, and thus did away with the necessity of a life-preserver. From Ham I trace my pedigree directly down, through all the grades, to King Solomon, without any difficulty; who, by the way, was reported to have been a little loose in his habits, and was very fond of the ladies and Manzanilla Sherry. He used to sing songs, too, of which "the least said the soonest mended." But, on the whole, Sol. was a very clever, jolly, good fellow, and on several occasions gave evidence of possessing his share of the cunning natural to our family. Some thought him "wise," but although I have no disposition to abuse any of my ancestors, I think the QUEEN OF SABBA (a very nice young woman she was, too) rather "come it" over the old fellow!

By a continuous chain, I trace my relationship thence through a rather tortuous line, from generation to generation, down to Mr. Matthew (not the comedian), but to Matthew, the collector (of Galilee, I think), who "sat at the receipt of customs." To this connection I was undoubtedly indebted to the appointment (some three years back) to the 21 cashiership in the Boston Custom House. Matthew lived in the good old "high tariff" times, when something in the shape of duties was coming in. But as nothing is said of his *finale*, I rather think he absquatulated with the funds of the government; and thus I account for my removal from office, in 1845, by Marcus Morton! The old fogey probably suspected me, from the fact that Matthew had "Swartwouted!" But I will come to the information you desire without further ado.

You know the "OLD 'UN," undoubtedly. (If you don't, there is very little doubt but you will know his *unmistakable*, hereafter, if you don't cease to squander your time in looking after the plunder of the Burnham family!) Well, the "Old 'Un" is in the "direct line," to which I have now endeavored to turn your attention, and I have been called, of late years, the "YOUNG 'UN," for reasons that will not interest you. To my honored Senior (whom I set down in the category as my legitimate "dad,") I would refer you for further particulars. He is tenacious of the character of his progeny—and loves me; I would commend you to him, for it will warm the cockles of his old heart to learn that the "YOUNG 'UN" is in luck.

If you chance to live long enough to get as far down in my letter as this paragraph, allow me to add that should you happen to receive any very considerable amount as my share of the "property," for the Burnham family, please not overlook the fact that I am "one of 'em," and that I have taken pains to tell you "whar I cum from." Please forward my dividend by Adams & Co.'s Express (if their crates should be big enough to convey it), and if it should prove too bulky, turn it into American gold, and charter a steamer to come round for the purpose; I shan't mind the expense! In conclusion, I can only intimate the high consideration I entertain towards yourself, for having pre-paid the postage upon your communication—a very unusual transaction with legal gentlemen. My sensations, upon closing this hasty scrawl, are, I fancy, very nearly akin to those of the Hibernian, who "liked to have found a sovereign once;" but you will allow me to assure you that it will afford me the greatest pleasure to meet you at the Franklin House, in this city, where I shall be happy to give you any further information in my power touching that "putty" in prospect.

I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

Geo. P. BURNHAM, alias the "YOUNG 'UN."
—N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

Death from starvation is now no uncommon occurrence in Ireland.

"THERE'S A GOOD TIME COMING."

We verily believe it. And we think we can perceive evidences of it, on every side of us. Old things are passing away. Old creeds, old doctrines, old superstitions, old notions, old usages, are crumbling, tottering, falling, dying. Thought is getting freedom—and the pens of men are learning boldness. The enslavement of the mind has partially ceased; and man is getting out of the darkness and into the light.

People don't think, or write, or preach, or act, as they did only fifteen years ago. Thoughts which were deemed "terrible" then, carry no terror with them now. Words which were blasphemy then, go to make up our sermons, and are deemed a part of Christianity now. Usages in government, without which it was deemed we could have no government at all, are being abandoned now, as tyrannical, or foolish and worthless. So of the usage of "society," and indeed of everything which goes to make up LIFE.

We are progressing—not downward or backward, we trust, but upward and onward. Men of great minds are advancing beyond the narrow limits which tyranny and bigotry and ignorance had set to thought. They are beginning to reason—to think, to speak, to act. They are leaving worn-out dogmas to the care of themselves, or to be doctored by their own narrow-minded dupes. They are turning their attention to society—to its wants, to its oppressions, its miseries, its vices. They have "stopped" to look at the little, the common things of life. Instead of spending all their time in quarrels about matters of *Spiritual* interest, and writing books that God did or did not create the world in six literal days, that Moses and the Israelites did or did not pass through the Red Sea, that Jonas was or was not three days in the whale's belly, that there is only one or exactly three persons in the God-head, that predestination is better or worse than free agency, that the story of the rich man Dives is a true narrative, or only a parable—instead of giving all their time to these things, they are inquiring what will best promote the progress of the arts and sciences, and give the people BREAD and happiness; what will most surely secure life and liberty, and advance knowledge and banish crime. They are feeding the people with bread and knowledge,—with fruit from the cornfield, and fruit from the tree of Liberty, at the same time.

And the people are with them. They, too, are marching, with steady steps, upward and onward—farther on and higher up. They are learning that to banish crime, they must banish destitution. They are learning, too, that what injures one man, injures all—that what crushes the poor man in the dust, drives happiness from the door of the rich—that education and circumstance—"society," in other words, make our criminals, our paupers and our miseries; that men are neither angels nor devils, and that what one man does, the world, in some degree, is responsible for. They are thinking, speaking out, progressing.

Perhaps we may say truly that Christianity is progressing; at least, that it is coming to be better understood. That as men have begun to think, they have begun to understand. That as intolerance and persecution have become hateful to all, we have learned that Christianity gives them no sanction. The time was, when the Bible was deemed to sanction intemperance, and a thousand other vices. The time was, when it was thought to stand in the way of the earth's daily revolutions—when heretics were hung by its authority, and where tyranny in monarchs was sustained by its precepts. That time is gone by. The spirit of Christianity has enlightened men's minds, and led to new and better interpretations of its written laws.

Politicians, too, are progressing. They are throwing by the slow-moving machinery of olden times, and marching forward on the swift-moving cars of public opinion. They have learned that the government was made for the people, and not the people for the government; that it is the business of the government to give protection to life and liberty, and not to take one and fetter the other; that their object should be to supply our wants, and not to increase them; to protect commerce, and not to restrict it; and to regard humanity, rather than dollars and cents.

Out of this progress will come some evil, perhaps, but much good, certainly. There will come a "good time" for the poor man,—a good time for the unfortunate; a good time for the weary and heart-sick; a good time for us all. Let us hope for it—labor for it.—*Providence Sentinel*.

Franklin's Fund.—BENJ. FRANKLIN, the Philosopher and Mechanic, bequeathed to the city of Boston a fund, to be loaned to young mechanics, for the purpose of assisting them in business. This fund now amounts to \$25,000. Judiciously loaned, what a vast amount of good this sum may be made the means of accomplishing.

NEW INVENTIONS.

BUTTON MAKING MACHINE.

This is the most complicated and deeply scientific combination of mechanical movements, that has come under our observation since the introduction of French's Cuitting Machine, and its operation is admirable. The articles manufactured by this machine are double plate buttons, commonly known as suspender buttons. They are made principally of tin plate, of which two disks are employed, one for the face, and the other the back of the button. By the operation of the machine which is small and compact—these disks are taken from a box containing them, and carried to different dies,—swedged or struck up to the required form,—perforated with eyelets,—the face and back are brought together, and matched and the edge of the face plate is bent under and closed upon that of the back; and the finished button is deposited in a receptacle. All this is accomplished by each revolution of a revolving circle eight inches in diameter. A full description of this machine would require several columns, and would not probably be particularly interesting to our readers. It was invented by Mr. Lucien E. Hicks, of Middletown, Ct., who has taken measures for securing a patent therefor.

PLANING MACHINE.

Mr. Job Sheldon, of New Haven, has invented, and taken measures for patenting a planing machine on an entirely new principle, and that will probably supersede those on the Woodworth principle. The boards or planks to be planed, are carried forward by an endless chain carriage of peculiar construction, and the planing cutters,—three in number,—are arranged to vibrate laterally, cutting oblique edges across the surface, which is thereby reduced to a smooth and perfect plane. The cutters have double edges, and by slight alternate changes of position, cut in both directions; and the boards are tongued and grooved by another peculiar appendage of machinery, at the same operation. We purpose to give a more full description when we can conveniently procure a suitable engraving.

STEAM ENGINE PROTECTOR.

Some of the principal engineers in the city have been astonished by the combination of simplicity and utility in an apparatus invented by Mr. S. Waterman, of Hudson, N. Y., for the purpose of preventing the damage that usually accompanies the breaking of steamboat machinery. The invention consists of a single small chain which is connected to the engine and so adjusted that if the piston rod, working beam, or crank, or any important part of the machinery therewith connected, chances to break, the chain instantly, and before the engineer can know what is broken, shuts the valves, and stops the engine. The model exhibited by Mr. Waterman, is dissected or dissectable in its various parts, so that the operation of the chain apparatus, in shutting off the steam from the cylinder whenever any part of the machine is broken, is readily illustrated. The inventor is about applying for a patent, and we are informed that the owners of several of the first class steamboats, have already ordered this protecting appendage.—*Scientific American*.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

Wishing, and sighing, and imagining, and dreaming of greatness, said William Wirt, will never make you great. But cannot a young man command his energies? Read Foster, on decision of character. That book will tell you what is in your power to accomplish. You must gird up your loins and go to work with all the indomitable energy of Hannibal scaling the Alps. It is your duty to make the most of talents, time and opportunities.

Alfred, king of England, though he performed more business than any one of his subjects, found time to study.

Franklin, in the midst of all his labors, found time to dive into the depths of philosophy, and explored an untrodden path of science.

Frederick the Great, with an Empire at his direction, in the midst of war, and on the eve of battle, found time to revel in the charms of philosophy, and to feast himself on the luxuries of learning.

Bonaparte, with Europe at his disposal, with kings at his ante-chamber, begging for vacant thrones, and at the head of thousands of men, whose destinies were suspended on his arbitrary pleasure, had time to converse with books.

And young men who are confined to labor or business even twelve hours a day, may take an hour and a half of what is left, for study, and which will amount to two months in a year.

Is that nothing? Ask Elihu Burritt. Ask Simpson, the great mathematician. Ask Herschel, the first of astronomers. Simpson worked at the weaver's loom, and Herschel was a poor fifer's boy in the army.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1846.

Mechanics will not fail to make their rights known and themselves respected, the moment they arrive at a clear and correct understanding of themselves, with reference to their true position, importance and influence in society. To get at these things intelligently and usefully, they must study well their mutual interests, associate themselves together for the common good, and make their separate energies irresistible by means of such fraternal unions and distinctive combinations as develop to their utmost all the latent elements of strength. "In union there is strength." A single rod may be broken, but a bundle of them will resist the strength of the strongest. Man alone is feebleness itself, when compared with man linked in union with his fellow men for purposes of mutual aid. These are trite sayings—familiar truisms,—but nevertheless truths that cannot be too often brought home to the minds and hearts of the masses who fill the ranks of honest industry and faithful toil, and who contribute, more than any other classes, to the necessities, comforts and luxuries of social life.

We seek to elevate labor to its true standard. We would have the working man occupy his own place in society. We wish the sons and daughters of toil to place themselves, by their own efforts, in positions removed far above and beyond the petty, and yet annoying and unjust persecutions and groundless assumptions of the affluent and the dollar-powerful. All this can be done best through the convenient agency of co-operative mutual benefit associations, the machinery for which, all fitly framed together and in prime running order, is always at hand, and may be ever used in the way and to the extent demanded by circumstances.

The results of such combinations are good. They arm the mechanic and the laboring man against persecutions of all kinds. They enable them to set at defiance, if not prevent, the machinations of monopolists, and the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of employers who have grown rich upon the faithful toil of their hands, sometimes adopted, such as restrictions in healthful (and therefore needed) recreation, extension of working-hours, reduction in wages without corresponding increase of privileges or reduction of labor, unreasonable exactions, &c., &c. They place employers and employed upon a footing calculated to show clearly to each the well-defined boundaries that divide rights from wrongs, and therefore act as powerful restraints upon either to overstep these lines; thus preventing acts of oppression on the one hand, and of insubordination on the other; keeping up a good understanding between both parties; and in a thousand other ways tending to secure and preserve mutual rights and mutual interests.

A majority of the evils under which mechanics labor are the certain results of individual isolation as a class. Weakness is the inevitable result of disunion, and lack of concert of action. A General could effect nothing with an undisciplined army, composed of men who acted independently of each other and made war on their own hook. Such a body of troops would fall an easy prey to a disciplined and well-drilled enemy, and would deserve no better fate. There are hundreds of thousands of mechanics in this State: Individually they may be made the sport and victims of cunning demagogues and hard task-masters: Collectively they hold the balance of power, and may make themselves irresistible for the right. Uncombined, and deprived of the advantages secured to them by co-operative associations, they are weak indeed, and placed at the mercy of the strong. They render themselves the victims of the infamous and inhuman doctrine that "Might makes Right."

MECHANICS! why will you longer occupy a false

position? The remedy is in your own hands. Combine; concentrate your forces and your energies for your own good, as individuals and as a class. Cultivate the acquaintance and friendship of your fellow-toilers. Know each other. Study well your mutual interests. Depend one upon the other for aid and counsel. Bring mind into active and earnest contact with mind in all the important affairs appertaining to your welfare as operatives, and citizens and heads of families. Unite the experience and judgment of the many upon subjects that affect all, and are of deep and abiding interest to all. Look to each other for advice. In short, become a band of brethren, united by the ties of Friendship, Mutual Interest and common Welfare.

The mechanics are waking up to the necessity and efficiency of this grand principle of action. It is shadowed forth unmistakably in some of their more recent movements, and is fully recognized in the following resolution, adopted by the Printers of this city, at the meeting held by them last week, the proceedings of which we published in our last number:

Resolved, That it is the duty of laboring men of every profession, to combine in the support of their own rights and interests, against the encroachments of the power of wealth, in every proper way and upon all occasions, as with them it is emphatically true, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,"—and that now is an occasion for us to act.

This is the true doctrine, in the rough. We are glad to see it. It is an earnest of what is doing and of what is to come. Verily, brethren and friends! "There is a good time coming," and we shall live to see and enjoy it. Act promptly, wisely, energetically and unitedly, and the work is done—the hour of Jubilee come.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

One of our acquaintances (who, by the way, is a capital mechanic,) has long been in the habit of consuming three three-penny papers of chewing tobacco per week. The other day we were not a little pleased to hear the following conversation between himself and one of his friends:

"Good morning, Wickes; cold morning this." "It is indeed—the coldest of the season." "Give me some tobacco." "I haven't got any." "Well! I declare! Never knew you to be without the weed before." "I have parted with it forever, John." "Fudge! no gammon now, Wickes. You give up tobacco? Nonsense!" "It may be nonsense, but it's a fact, nevertheless. I have used it long enough. Just think of it! For these eight years I have chewed three papers a week, which, at 9 cents the week, is \$4 68 cents the year; or near \$33 in 8 years. A small sum, to be sure, comparatively speaking, but nevertheless, just so much money thrown away. If the tobacco has done me no injury, it has certainly done me no good; therefore, I might just as well have thrown nine-pence into the stove every week, for the last eight years, as to have expended it in the way I have. And I might a great deal better have laid it out for useful information for myself and family, in good mechanic's papers, books, &c. After this I intend to take the *Mechanic's Advocate* for myself, and some excellent periodicals and newspapers for the use of my family, to just the amount of \$4 63 per year. If I could afford to throw away that amount for eight years, I can certainly afford to expend it usefully for as many years to come, if my life is spared. What d'ye think now, John? is it nonsense, eh?" "Upon my word, friend Wickes, you are right. You have acted wisely, and as I am in the same fix that you found yourself when your eyes were opened, now that I see clearly I will just go and do likewise."

And the friends parted. What think ye, reader, of their conduct? Was it wise?

To clean Britannia ware, it should be first rubbed with a woollen cloth and sweet oil: then washed in water and suds, and rubbed with soft leather and wadding. Thus treated it will retain its beauty to the last.

Benjamin West, the celebrated Quaker painter, was born at Springfield, Pa., October 10, 1738. He was only seven years of age when his genius developed itself. With the usual ardor of people who 'cannot help themselves,' when the talent with which nature endowed them breaks forth, he forsook school, amusements, even his meals, for the love of his absorbing study, and continued to work on unaided by instruction till he was fifteen, when some friends were found to patronize his evident genius, and he was taken to Lancaster and Philadelphia, where, in his eighteenth year, he commenced as a portrait painter; he afterward removed to New York, when his friends found means to send him to Italy, in which country he studied three years, and finally settled in England. On the death of Sir J. Reynolds, West was chosen President of the Royal Academy, and continued to fill that office (with the exception of one year) till he died, March 11th, 1820, in the 82d year of his age. His 'Christ Healing the Sick,' and others of his paintings, are now in the National Gallery, London.

A Wind-wagon.—A Mr. Thomas, of Missouri, has completed a machine which is said to operate successfully as a wind-wagon; that is, a wagon in which wind serves for the motive power, instead of horses, oxen, or steam. Its construction is very simple, and sails, like the rigging of a ship, are attached for the wind-power to act upon. The inventor offers to bind himself to transport freight and passengers to Santa Fe within a reasonable time.

James Cook, the circumnavigator, was born at Marton, in Yorkshire, Oct. 27, 1728. He was the son of a laborer, and early exhibited a predilection for a seafaring life. He first entered himself one of the crew of a collier, and at the breaking out of war in 1755, we find him a common sailor on board one of his Majesty's ships, but such was his perseverance and good conduct, that in four years he became master of the 'Mercury,' one of the expedition sent against Quebec. His leisure he made use of to rectify the defects of his early want of education; and by his skill and intrepidity raised himself from obscurity, and ultimately became one of the most scientific naval officers of the period. He was killed in a rencontre with the natives of Owhyhee, Feb. 14, 1779.

The Barometer.—This useful instrument was invented by Toricelli, who was born Oct. 15, 1608. It is composed of a glass tube, filled with mercury, hermetically sealed at one end; the other open, and emerged in a basin of stagnant mercury. As the weight of the atmosphere lessens, the mercury descends; and as it increases, ascends; the column of quicksilver suspended in the tube being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmosphere. This simple machine is of great use in determining the changes of the weather, and in measuring the heights of mountains, and finding the elevation of places above the level of the sea. Mercury is the chemist's name for quicksilver, a very ponderous, volatile, fluid mineral, found in mines, particularly at those of Friuli, in the Venetian territories.

American Manufactures.—Rich tapestry carpets are now manufactured at Newark, N. Jersey. They are of an excellent quality, and greatly admired; indeed, are fully equal to the best patterns of foreign manufacture.

A semi-monthly line of steamers is to be established between New York and the West Indies.

Yankee Enterprise.—The *Boston Traveler* says, a New Hampshire man was in that city a few days ago, with stockings for sale—500 dozen pairs only—about half of his fall supply. The *Traveler* says:

"It seems this gentleman is concerned in a cotton yarn factory, in a small town in the interior of New Hampshire. The yarn is sent out to all the farmer's families far and near, and wrought into stockings, and the farmer's wives and children are paid for their labor in part or entirely with goods from the store, and the stockings are then brought by the hundred dozen to our city for sale. This is but one specimen out of thousands of the versatility of Yankee traders."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Congressional Committees.—The following are the principal Standing Committees of the two Houses of Congress for the present session:

SENATE.

On Foreign Relations: Messrs. Sevier chairman; Cass, Archer, Atherton, Webster.

On Finance: Lewis, chairman; Benton, Evans, Speight, Huntington.

On Commerce: Dix, chairman; Pennybacker, Johnson, Md., Chalmers, Davis.

On Manufactures: Dickinson, chairman; Colquitt, Simmons, Sturgeon, Woodbridge.

On Agriculture: Sturgeon, chairman; Semple, Upham, Turney, Cilley.

On Military Affairs: Benton, chairman; Dix, Crittenden, Houston, Badger.

On Naval Affairs: Fairfield, chairman; Yulee, Mangum, Cameron, Miller.

On Militia: Atchison, chairman; Semple, Barrow, Fairfield, Greene.

On Public Lands: Breese, chairman; Ashley, Woodbridge, Bright, Corwin.

On the Judiciary: Ashley, chairman; Breese, Berrien, Westcott, Dayton.

On Post Offices and Post Roads: Niles, chairman; Sturgeon, Simmons, Rush, Morehead.

On Pensions: Johnson, of Louisiana, chairman; Ashley, Pearce, Atchison, Upham.

On Patents and Patent Office: Colquitt, chairman; Turney, Phelps, Westcott, Davis.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Of Elections: Hamlin, Augustus A. Chapman, Harper, Chase, Dobbin, Ellsworth, McGaughey, Chipman, Culver.

Of Ways and Means: McKay, Dromgoole, Jos. R. Ingersoll, Hungerford, George S. Houston, Winthrop, Norris, Vinton, Seaborn Jones.

Of Claims: Daniel, Hoge, Graham, Gordon, Pollock, Ligon, Leake, John A. Rockwell, Dargin.

On Commerce: McClelland, Tibbatts, Wentworth, Simpson, Grinnell, Atkinson, Lawrence, Levin, Thibodeaux.

On Public Lands: McClelland, Thomas Smith, Colamer, James B. Hunt, Mosely, Morris, Relfe, Hampton, Blanchard.

On the Post Office and Post Roads: Hopkins, Kennedy, Reid, Cranston, McIlvaine, Thompson, Phelps, Hough, Hilliard.

On the Judiciary: Rathbun, Pettit, Lumpkin, Milton Brown, Buffington, Seddon, Thurman, Dixon, Biggs.

On Public Expenditures: Dunlap, Yost, Cunningham, Russell, Arnold, Runk, J. W. Houston, Strohm, White.

On Manufactures: Vance, Woodward, Stewart, Hudson, Wm. G. Brown, James H. Johnson, John P. Martin, Sykes, Ripley.

On Agriculture: Anderson, James Black, Wright, Perrill, Grover, Dockery, Leonard H. Simms, Erdmad, Root.

On Military Affairs: Haralson, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Burt, Ramsey, A. A. Chapman, Niven, Carroll, Benj. Thompson.

On the Militia: James A. Black, Tredway, Abbott, Dockery, Leonard H. Simms, Ritter, Giddings, DeMott, Samuel D. Hubbard.

On Naval Affairs: Isaac E. Holmes, Bayly, MacLay, Thos. Butler King, Hamlin, Schenck, Darragh, Stanton, James Thompson.

On Foreign Affairs: C. J. Ingersoll, Rhett, Payne, Garrett Davis, Cobb, Truman Smith, Cullom, Caleb B. Smith, Perry.

On Patents: Henley, MacLay, Marsh, Stykes, Thos. B. King.

Worms have ravaged the cotton region during this season, especially in Mississippi. The total cotton crop for the present year is estimated at 1,650,000 bales, being one-third less than the great crop of 1844. The Southern corn crop is full.

The vote for Mayor of Boston, at the election held last week, showed the following result: QUINCY, whig, 3,851; GOODRICH, dem., 1,320; BELTON, native, 734; Scattering, 55. The Board of Aldermen is entirely whig. The Common Council stands 36 whigs to 4 democrats; 4 vacancies.

The story of the loss of a package of Treasury Drafts, containing \$25,000, mailed at Fort Gibson on the 20th Aug. last, is officially contradicted.

It is said that apples dipped in melted wax, and packed in dry chopped straw, will remain perfectly sound for a long period. This experiment is well worth trying.

A rich vein of Copper Ore has been opened at Flemington, N. J., and extensive mining operations commenced there. A company has been formed, and \$50,000 already expended in the purchase of the property, smelting works, &c., &c.

Somebody hath the hardihood to say that the Mormons of Illinois are more sinned against than sinning. We think the Mormons are much to blame, and that Gov. Ford, of Ill., deserves to be driven out of the State with them.

Breach of Promise Case.—Miss NANO HAYES, of Ky., moved thereto by deep disappointment mingled with hopes of "filthy lucre," prosecuted her cousin, JOHN HAYES, for breach of promise of marriage, and recovered the snug sum of \$6,000 damages. John took it coolly, and in a manner indicating that he had rather 'pay the shot' than 'marry the gal.' He 'acknowledged the corn' in the following admirable style:

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6, 1846.

Henry S. Julian, Esq., Treasurer of Mechanics' Savings Institution of Louisville:

Please pay to the bearer, for a Sunday Evening Walk, six thousand dollars, and charge the same to my account.

JOHN HAYES.

National Statistics.—In the year ending June 30th, 1846, there were built in the United States and Territories, 1420 vessels of all descriptions, as follows: ships, 100; brigs, 164; schooners, 576; sloops and canal boats, 366; steamboats, 225; tonnage of the same, 188,602. Total tonnage of the United States on June 30th, 1846, 2,562,084.91. Excess over 1845, 146,082.75.

The number of vessels lost at sea during the year ending June 30th, 1846, was 142, the aggregate tonnage of which was 26,997. The number of steamers lost during the same period was 22.

A LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the 5th of Dec. to the 12th of December, 1846, inclusive.

To Thos. A. Chandler, of Rockford, Illinois, for improvement in morticing and tenoning machines. Patented Dec. 9, 1846.

To Horace Baker, of McLean, N. Y., for improvement in apparatus for jointing staves. Patented Dec. 9, 1846.

To Benj. Hinkley, of Utica, N. Y., for improvement in bedstead fastenings. Patented Dec. 2, 1846.

To Norbert Rillieux, of New Orleans, La., for improvement in sugar-making. Patented Dec. 10, 1846.

To Henry Pace, sen., Cincinnati, O., for improvement in bedsteads. Patented Dec. 10, 1846.

To Kassimir Vogel, of Lowell, Mass., for improvement in weavers' harness. Patented Dec. 10, 1846.

To Alexander Small, of York, Penn., for improvement in car wheels. Patented Dec. 10, 1846.

To Livingston, Roggen, Adams & Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., for improvement in attaching door knobs to their collars. Patented Dec. 10, 1846.

To Wm. Higgs, of Utica, N. Y., for improvement in casting door knobs upon their collars. Patented Dec. 10, 1846.

To Hosea Pierce, of Winchester, N. H., for improvement in machine for making cigars. Patented Dec. 10, 1846.

To William McCammon, of Albany, N. Y., for improvement for brakes in car wheels. Patented Dec. 12, 1846.

To Sam'l B. Howd, of Arcadia, N. Y., for improvement in churns. Patented Dec. 12, 1846.

To Geo. H. Thatcher, of Ballstown, N. Y., for improvement in setting tires upon wheels. Patented Dec. 12, 1846.

To Oren Tracey, of Fitchburg, Mass., for improvement in axles for carriages. Patented Dec. 12, 1846.

DESIGN.

To Goodwin & Littlejohn, of N. Y., for design for parlor stove. Patented Dec. 10, 1846.—*Scientific Am.*

A NEW ASTEROID.

Professor ALEXANDER, of Princeton College, brother-in-law to Dr. Henry, has arrived at the conclusion that to account for certain movements in the planetary system, there must be a sixth Asteroid. He is now engaged in calculating its position in the heavens, and we will probably, ere long, witness another magnificent triumph in Theoretical Astronomy.

RAIL-ROAD IRON.

We have been quite interested in perusing an article in the Miner's Journal relating to the progress of the manufacture of this article in the United States. It appears that during the year 1844 the first bar of Railroad Iron was made in this country. Now the following establishments are in operation or almost completed:

Names.	Location.	Tons per an.
Montour Iron Co.'s,	Dansville, Pa.,	9,000
Wyoming,	Wilkesbarre, Pa.,	9,000
Trenton,	Trenton, N. J.,	9,000
Mount Savage,	Maryland,	9,000
Providence,	Providence, R. I.,	9,000
Hunt,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	6,000
Great Western, near	Pittsburg, Pa.,	6,000
Seibert & Wainright,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	6,000
Grey,	Boston, Mass.,	9,000
Phoenixville,	Phoenixville, Pa.,	9,000
Tremont,	Conn.,	6,000
Fall River,	Conn.,	9,000
Moore & Hoven,	Norristown, Pa.,	6,000
Ellicott's,	Baltimore, Md.,	6,000
Yarmouth,	Yarmouth, Mass.,	5,000
Lackawanna,	Luzerne co.,	6,000

Total number of tons, 119,000

The Journal says: "Of the above mentioned works, all are in operation except four or five which are now in process of construction, and nearly finished. It will be seen that they are of sufficient capacity to make 119,000 tons of Railroad Iron per annum, equal to 2288 tons per week, or 332 tons per day. For a mile of Railroad with a heavy track, 90 tons of iron are required. It will be seen, therefore, that iron enough can now be manufactured in the United States to lay four miles per day, or twelve hundred miles per year.

When we reflect that only two years have elapsed since the first ton of Railroad iron was made in this country, it seems almost incredible that so much has been accomplished in so short a time.

"In producing the amount of Railroad Iron mentioned above, 300,000 tons of iron ore are used. It is impossible to state accurately the number of hands employed in manufacturing the iron from the time the ore is dug until the rails are finished at the rolling mill."

Many thousands however are engaged in this apartment, and its prosperity is intimately connected with that of a large portion of the laboring classes in the State, and while it is estimated that five tons of coal used for this purpose, nearly all of which is Anthracite, the fact is sufficient to show the important relation which this branch of the iron business holds to the Anthracite coal trade of Pennsylvania, and how disastrous would be the effects upon that trade if these establishments should, from any cause, be compelled to suspend operations.

We have reason to rejoice in the prosperity of the iron manufacture in our country, and trust that its future operations will be as productive of wealth to those who have embarked in it, as its introduction has been most eminently successful.

CAST IRON RAILS.—A Mr. Imlay, of New York, has invented and introduced a cast iron rail of peculiar and permanent construction, which has received the sanction of practical engineers and scientific men, who have examined it. It is secured to a longitudinal sill in such a manner that it cannot be displaced, even if it were broken into short pieces. It is said the cost does not exceed one half of that of a wrought iron rail of equal strength. Several thousand feet of this rail have been laid down on the Harlem Rail Road.

A Great Printing Machine.—We perceive by a London paper that Messrs Dryden, the celebrated engineers, are now employed in the construction of a printing machine for the London Times, warranted to produce 12,000 impressions per hour, or the inconceivable number of 3 sheets per second!

Louis Philippe, the King of the French, has thirteen or fourteen magnificent palaces, and has derived \$25,000,000 from the sale of firewood and timber cut from the royal forests since his accession to the throne of France, besides his allowance of \$2,500,000.

NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

Ending Thursday, Dec. 24.

AT HOME we have no news of importance. The city is full of life, as it always is when good winter weather and fine sleighing are enjoyed together. The Governor elect and his family arrived in town on the 14th inst., and went directly to the mansion chosen for the gubernatorial residence. The scarcity and very high price of wood for the last few days, has caused considerable suffering among the poor of the city. The good sleighing, however, is remedying this evil, to a certain extent, by furnishing the market with a fair supply and bringing down the prices.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, Wednesday evening last, making the passage in 12 days. She brought 78 passengers.

The most prominent political news is that of the obliteration, by Russia, Austria and Prussia, of the republic of Cracow, the last remnant of Poland. This monstrous iniquity had excited great indignation in England and France.

Cotton had advanced three-eighths of a penny within a very short period. The London Standard says:

The accounts received this morning of the proceedings in the cottonwool market at Liverpool yesterday have attracted general attention this morning. It appears that no less than about 24,900 bales changed hands, 16,000 of which are said to be on speculation, at an average advance of 1-2d per lb, and 1-4d per lb on the quotations of Friday last. In every sense of the word this is a movement much to be regretted, and for which there is no justifiable cause.

The following abstract of the steamer's news is from the N. Y. Tribune:

The English ports are not to be opened.

Indian corn was at 56s. to 58s. per quarter.

American flour had advanced 1s. a bbl in Liverpool, closing 3d inst. with a downward tendency.

Twelve of the royal family of Persia have died of cholera. This plague is extending westward. Fourteen hundred persons have died of it in Bagdad.

The circular of Messrs. Wilkinson & Jewsbury, in allusion to the present state of trade, says:

The exportation of Cotton and Woolen Goods shows a decrease of £2,206,638 in the nine months of this year; while Hardware, Cutlery, Machinery, Metals and Coals show an increase; and as the latter are the entire produce of British Industry, it is consoling that this branch is on the increase.

The official tables of the trade of the country show that, as regards live animals, the importation this year has exceeded that of last year by more than four times. In Provisions the increase this year over the last is 100 per cent. In Coffee the excess over last year amounts to three millions of pounds. The importation of Tea has also largely increased.

In the month of September there was the largest delivery of Sugar on record, an excess of 160,000 cwt. beyond the corresponding period of last year. The tables show, upon the whole, an enormous increase in the importation and consumption of food, one of the most gratifying facts connected with that liberalising of the Tariff which has marked the policy of this country during recent years.

The revenue authorities have permitted ironwood, a species of cedar or mahogany, the produce of America, to be admitted free.

The New York packet ship Victoria, on her recent arrival in London, brought as part of her cargo 250 bales of American Hops, which excited some attention in the city of London. This article will, probably, under our new liberal commercial policy, become one of considerable importance to the American grower.

Lord and Lady John Russell entertained at dinner on the 23d ult. at their residence in Chesham place, the American minister and Mrs. Bancroft, the Prince de Lowenstein, Secretary of the Prussian Legation, the Duchess of Inverness, Lord and Lady Ashley, Sir Chas. Adam, Right Hon. Fox Maule, Hon. Harry Cray, and a select circle.

At the election of the mayor of Nottingham, Mr. Cripps, formerly a citizen of the United States, was unanimously elected.

Abd-el-Kader is reported to have entered the province of Oran at the head of 800 cavalry.

A ship which has arrived at Liverpool from Shanghai, has brought 200 bags of Chinese alum.

A considerable quantity of potatoes has been imported into London from St. Petersburg.

The Spanish papers call on France and England to establish a monarchy in Mexico, to save that country from falling into the American Union.

Ireland is enjoying more tranquillity, and the landlords have adopted efficient and successful measures for the relief the people.

Gen. Flores, the South American renegade, is reported to have sailed from Spain, with one thousand picked monarchists, to conquer the Republic of the Equador.

Belgium has opened her ports until Oct. 1, 1847, and the export of food is prohibited.

The Pope has authorized the people of Rome to organize their own local police. An immense concession.

The Queen of Portugal is in a critical position. The rebellion is very general, and it is supposed she will be compelled to abdicate.

Fresh troubles have broken out in India, and the British are preparing for new conquests.

Parliament will meet on the 19th of January.

M. Belcourt has just been named Vice-Consul of France to Trinidad, Island of Cuba.

The Danish journals announce the death of Bishop Esarar Tegner, a celebrated Swedish poet.

The wool trade of Berlin is extremely active, and prices range for the greater part under 65 dollars.

The Cholera has appeared in Spain.

M. Leverrier, the discoverer of the new planet, is appointed to the new chair of Mathematics applied to Astronomy in France.

The administration of the French customs has abolished the examination of the luggage of the passengers coming into France by the railroad from Belgium.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Benj. D'Urban has received the appointment of Commander of the forces in Canada, and proceeds there with the Earl of Elgin, the Governor-General.

The American ship Allen from New York was lost on the afternoon of the 20th Nov. while beating up the English Channel. She was driven ashore on the French coast. The captain and ten of the crew perished.

IRELAND.

The regular employment now so generally given to the peasantry, together with the reduction in the prices of provisions, has already produced a sensible improvement in the condition of the people. Still there remains much distress to be relieved. The accounts from the country districts are extremely unfavorable, particularly from the south and west, where there is no doubt the prevalence of distress affords a pretext for the wholesale system of plunder and outrage which, for some time past, renders it unsafe for the peaceably disposed to pursue their usual avocations, even in the broad glare of day. The differences between O'Connell and the Young Ireland party grow wider every day.

FRANCE.

All France is at this moment in a state of great excitement with respect to the audacious suppression, by Russia, Austria and Prussia, of the Republic of Cracow—the last remaining vestige of the once great Polish nation; the last narrow strip of land that remained of poor Poland—the last and only spot on which a Pole dare call himself a Pole.

The Moniteur (the official newspaper) publishes an official notice from the Minister of Commerce, announcing the discovery of a mine of mercury at Monterey, in California. The mine is said to be of great value, and easy to be worked; but the existing war between Mexico and the U. States is stated to be likely to prevent the formation of a company to work it.

The Steamer Great Britain.—Mr. Gabriel, R. N., gives the following account of this steamer, in a letter dated 22d ult., three days after a heavy gale:

"Thursday's work has finished her. Mr. Bremner has failed in his breakwater, which was entirely washed away; the sea made a clean breach over her, swept away several skylights on deck; the ship filled with water to such an extent that the cabin-doors and bulk-heads are nearly all washed into the holds and about the decks; the promenade deck was covered with water; in fact, you might almost say she filled, for every one on board had to fly to the upper deck, and there wait till the water ran out of her; she was afloat, and thumped both forward and aft, and her head is shifted more toward Tyrella watch-house again.

"Mr. Bremner has given her up, and they at length are going to take the masts out of her, together with her engine. I have not yet examined her bottom, but intend doing so to-morrow. If all I hear is correct, I am afraid she is gone. She was pitching at times as much as three feet."

The packet which runs between Prince Edward's Island and Bay de Vert was lost in the gale of the 23d ult., and all on board, nine in number, perished.

THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

Mr. Wm. A. Munroe, of Boston, whose noble conduct at the time of the wreck of the Atlantic, has been the theme of public comment, has received a substantial testimony from his brother conductors and others on the Worcester railroad. A subscription paper was opened at the Worcester railroad depot, in Boston, on Friday noon last, and by Saturday night \$165 had been contributed, with which a silver tea service, manufactured by Lows, Ball & Co., was purchased, and at the invitation of Messrs. Holman & Clark, of the United States Hotel, the contributors and Mr. Munroe sat down to a splendid supper on Tuesday evening, where after the cloth was removed, the service was presented to Mr. Munroe by Mr. N. N. Everett, of the Worcester road, with a short speech expressive of the feelings of the contributors towards him, and of their sense of his noble conduct, to which he made an appropriate reply. We see it stated that the supper was one of the neatest and pleasantest affairs of the kind.

The Courier says, we understand from a gentleman who has just come from the wreck of the Atlantic, that some 21 or 22 bodies are still supposed to be under the wreck, and that of these 8 only have been called for and not recovered—leaving 13 that have not yet been called for. The same gentleman has exhibited to us several articles that have been fished up from the wreck. Among them was the tax bill of Mr. Lawson Eames, signed by the collector of the town of Farmington;—a letter from Mr. A. Thompson, the direction of which has been destroyed, and another letter directed to Mr. John Walton, one of the family whose sad loss has been already recorded. There was also the pocket of a pair of pantaloons, which had been cut off, and bore the name of Thos. W. Kingston, with the mark of "Arduous, maker, 145 Fulton street, N. Y." We do not remember to have seen the name of this gentleman among those hitherto reported. No trace of the body of Mr. Cunningham, of this city, has yet been recovered, though portions of the lace which he had on board have been found.

It is currently rumored in Washington that Mr. Wise, Minister to Brazil, is to return and be succeeded by Mr. Hoag, member of Congress from Illinois.

Awful Suicide.—James A. Moorman, accused of the murder of Gen. W. Neill of Kentucky, was pursued and overtaken in Missouri, on the 21st ult. He yielded without resistance, and came with his guard very willingly. But, on the 23d he managed so cunningly and adroitly, as to get hold of a pistol which was in the over-coat pocket of one of the guard, while his arms were partially untied so that he could eat his breakfast, and blew his own brains out, unobserved by any one until it was too late.

The ship Thomas P. Cope, of Philadelphia, 700 tons, richly freighted, and carrying 82 passengers and crew, was struck by lightning on the 29th of Nov., in lat. 48 deg. 15 m. N. lon. 65 deg. W., and totally destroyed. All hands were rescued by the British ship Emigrant, which opportunely hove in sight.

Ventilation of Dwelling Houses.—A correspondent of The Builder, writing on the subject of ventilation, says:

"I have adopted with success a simple plan, viz; having at the top of each window outside, a double blind, with a rebate about three quarters of an inch in the frame filled with fine perforated zinc plate, the finer gauge inside; and the window sash regulated by a bolt with holes at distances, so that it can be let down to any degree of opening, allowing the air to pass through numberless small apertures; the inner gauge being kept warm by the heat of the room, causes a degree of warmth to be imparted to the fresh air, and therefore no inconvenience arises. We know that in a tropical climate, the continued heat would be intolerable if it were not for a constant breeze blowing, so that in the finest weather the wind absolutely whistles through the blinds on the windward side of the houses, and it is the incessant change of air that makes it durable and even pleasant, but even then it is not advisable to sit or stand in the draught."

A Solid from Gas.—Carbonic acid gas and ammoniacal gas being brought in contact instantly transform themselves into a solid called carbonate of ammonia.

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., in Waterford, by the Rev. R. Smith, Hon. CHES-SELDEN ELLIS, of New York, to Miss MARY C. ADAMS, niece and ward of John House, esq., of the former place. In Geneva, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Abadie, Mr. JOHN TANNER, Editor of the Mechanic's Advocate, to Miss HEBE J. SQUIER, of Geneva.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1846.

Ashes—Pots sold at \$4 69, which is 61 better. Pearls are \$5 50, with fair demand. The transactions were moderate.

Cotton—Since the receipt of the Cambria's accounts the market for this staple has become very active, and the operations of to-day are estimated at 7,000 bales, a large portion of which has been taken by exporters for England; prices have been somewhat irregular, though the market this evening closes firmly at an advance fully half a cent on the rates current yesterday morning. A considerable amount of cotton in square bales has been engaged for Liverpool at 3-8d per lb for square, and ship owners now demand 7-16d.

Flour and Meal—There was an active and buoyant market to-day for Flour, the leaven of the steamer's news having worked it up to \$5 62 1-2 for pure Genesee, an advance of 18 3-4c per bbl. There were several orders in market for shipment, and the transactions reached about 20,000 bbls at 5 50a5 62 1-2, some 6,000 bbls Genesee being at the higher rate. Market firm at the close, and many receivers were refusing to sell below 5 75. Purchases were nearly all for England. Freights were stiffer, 5s being generally asked, with engagements at 4s 6da5 9d. For meal there was a large demand, and the sales reach 5,000 bbls for export at 3 62 1-2a4 for Jersey, and \$4 for Brandywine, showing an advance of about 50c per bbl on Jersey.

Grain—In wheat we hear of no sales excepting 1,200 bu mixed Western at 103 cts for milling. Shippers offer 120 for pure Genesee. Sales 3,000 to 5,000 bu new Northern corn at 60a62 1-2c; 5,000 damaged old Southern at 62 1-2c for distilling, and 1,700 old good at 68c. 2,000 bu rye sold at 80c. Sales 2,000 or 3,000 bu in slip at 78c. Oats are steady. Nothing doing in barley.

Coal—Foreign is in fair supply; 150 tons Liverpool Orrel sold on terms not learned; the last sale previously was at \$7 50, 4 mos.

Coffee—The market continues very firm, and prices of Brazil have experienced some farther improvement. The sales include 500 bags Brazil at 7 1-2 a 7 3-4c; 500 Sumatra, 7 1-2; 850 Green and White Java, 8 1-2a9 1-2; and 200 old White Maracaibo, 9-4 mos.

Fish—There has been nothing done in Dry Cod. Mackerel are firm; 400 bbls have changed hands at \$8 50 for No. 1, and \$5 50 for No. 2, and \$4 25 for No. 3. About 400 bbls Gibbed Herring sold at \$3; and some scaled, 75c.

Fruit—There have been sales of 250 hlf kegs Muscatel Raisins, and 7,500 bxs Bunch, on terms not made public; 2,000 do in lots, \$1 50; 2,000 half do 80 a 82 1-2c; 2,000 qr do 45a47 1-2, 4 mos.

Hemp—The sales include 212 bales superior dressed American at about \$150; 75 do fair, \$120a130; 150 dew-rotted, \$100a110; and a small lot Italian, \$210. **Hides**—Sales of 7,100 Rio Grande, 22 1-2 lb at 11c, 6 months.

Iron—The market is generally quiet. Scotch pig may be quoted at \$31 50 a \$32 50, 6 mos, for best brands, with occasional sales: to arrive, several invoices sold at lower rates.

Molasses—Sales of 400 bbls New Orleans at 33 cts; 70 hlds sour Cuba, 15; 50 Trinidad Cuba, 25; and 34 prime sweet Cuba, 19, 4 mos. By auction, 46 hlds Trinidad Cuba sold at 21 a 41 1-2 cts, 3 and 4 mos.

Naval Stores—No sales of turpentine for export have been made for several weeks past. The market for spirits turpentine recently, has been rather unsettled: sales of 150 casks for export at 45c; and in lots as wanted at 45a47, both cash.

Oils—American Linseed remains very dull, with small sales at 57c cash. Crude sperin has farther advanced, 500a1000 bbls here having changed hands, part if not all, at \$1 02 1-2; manufactured is very firm at our quotations.

Rice—The entire sales of the week amount to about 600 tes, at \$3 62 1-2a \$4 25, cash, embracing all descriptions, from fair broken to the best on hand.

Sugars—There has continued a fair demand, and prices of White Havana, the stock of which is now much reduced, are a little higher; while, on the contrary, those of New Orleans are rather lower—of both these, a portion of the sales has been to go out of the market; they include 300 hlds New Orleans at 7a8 3-8 cts; 50 Porto Rico, 8; 200 bxs Brown Havana, 7 a 7 1-2; and 1,600 White do 7 3-4a8 1-8, 4 mos.

Provisions—There is considerable firmness in pork, and some 800 bbls have been sold at \$9 37 1-2 and \$7 81 1-4a \$7 87 1-2. Beef is dull. Sales 20 hlds pork hams at 6 3-4c. Dressed hogs are worth 5 1-4c.

Tin Plates—One thousand boxes have been sold on terms not transpired.

Tobacco—The market is inactive, and a sale of 60 bales Yara at 40c, 4 mos. By auction, 25 bales Cuba and Havana sold at 13a27c, cash; 30 hlds Kentucky

3 1-8a5 1-4, average \$4 02; and 16 do 2a4 1-4, average \$3 23, 4 mos.

Whalbone—Farther sales of 30,000 lbs North-west Coast, for export, at 35c cash, the former price.

Wool—The market for all descriptions inactive, and no sales from first hands worth reporting.

Zinc—Sales have been made of 200 casks Belgian sheet, on terms not made public.

PROGRESS OF PROTECTIONS.

Massillon, O., Dec. 17th, 1846.

Mr. John Tanner—Dear sir: Enclosed you will find five dollars. Please send the Mechanic's Advocate to the following persons separately: John Hartness, Thos. Hartness, James S. Underhill, Henry L. Yesler, Jerry Howatt, Abraham Coughan.

There will be other gentlemen sending for your paper soon; I hope you will continue to make it as interesting as the first number, and it is sure to succeed.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN HARTNESS, FS.

Protection No. 3, Massillon, Ohio, meets Friday evenings, at Protection Hall. Officers: Angus McDonald, SP; Ebenezer Bivings, JP; James K. Lighter, RS; John Hartness, FS; Vanentine S. Buckins, Treas.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Mechanic's Advocate.—We have received the first No. of a neatly printed paper bearing the above title, published at Albany, by John Tanner, editor and proprietor, and devoted to the interests of the numerous class of mechanics of this country, and to the elevation of labor as the all-important pursuit which gives life and energy and activity to every other. Judging from the specimen before us, the editorial as well as the mechanical department of the "Advocate" will be sustained with credit to its proprietor, and no doubt prove serviceable to that portion of our fellow citizens whose cause it has espoused. It is to be published weekly, at \$1 per annum.—*Saratoga Repub.*

"Mechanic's Advocate."—This is the title of an excellent paper, "devoted to the interests of the Mechanic, Mutual Protection, and the elevation of Labor," the publication of which has recently been commenced in Albany by John Tanner. The "Advocate" is ably edited and neatly printed, and we should be pleased to see it in the hands of every Mechanic with whom we are acquainted. It ought to have an extensive circulation.—*Wash. Co. Post.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

About 25 Traveling Agents, to travel in every State in the Union. Inquire at No. 24 Com. Buildings.

Also, a competent Agent to canvass this city.

T. H. MOAKLEY, Sail-maker and Rigger, corner of State street and the Dock, Albany. Awnings, Bags, Cots and Sacking bottoms, Canvass, Duck, Twine, Bunting, Rope, &c.

N. B. Flags of all kinds made to order. d17

AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DR. N. S. DEAN,

Nos. 19 and 21, Norton st., Albany, has established an INFIRMARY, for the reception of patients, who are afflicted with various acute and chronic diseases. His charges for board and medical attendance are moderate. His BATHING ROOMS are in complete order. Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur and Medicated Baths in readiness at all times, for the accommodation of his patients, and of the citizens generally.

Single baths 25 cents; 8 tickets for one dollar.

Dr. Dean employs in his practice vegetables only, as experience and practice have proved sufficient (without resort to mineral poisons) to cure or alleviate all diseases to which the human family are subject, tenders his services and medicines to the public, satisfied that a trial of them will convince the most skeptical and unbelieving of their value and efficacy, are

His medicines are all prepared upon scientific principles, from vegetable substances only, and have stood the test of more than twenty years. Among his medicines, which have effected many surprising cures, after all liberal remedies had failed, and of which abundant certificates of the most respectable persons in this city and vicinity will be given.

DR. DEAN'S INDIAN'S PANACEA, for the cure of Consumption, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Incipient Caners, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, particularly Ulcers and Painful Affection of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Rheumatism, Sciatica or Hip Gout, Fever, Sores and Internal Abscesses, Flatulency, Headache, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, various Diseases, Chronic Catarrhs, Asthma, and Headache from particular causes, Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation. Affections of the Liver, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injurious treatment or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities of the blood or vitiation of the humors of whatever name or kind.

Rheumatic Oil, an Indian specific. This oil has effected cures when all other remedies have failed, and needs but a trial to prove its efficacy, in the most inveterate cases. It is also an effectual remedy in cases of Bruises, Contracted Sinews, Scalds and Burns.

MUFFS AND ROBES.—At No. 3 Exchange.

Received this morning the largest and best selected assortment ever offered to the public, consisting of

MUFFS—Fine Isabella Bear, Stone do, Black do, Grisley do; Blue Fox, Wood do, Red do; Nat. Lynx, Taft do, Black do.

Together with a large assortment of Chinchella Grey Squirrel, Wolf, imitation Lynx, black and natural Jenett and Coney.

ROBES—Trimmed: Martin, Jenett, Wolf and Coon. Untrimmed: No. 1 Buffalo Robes. No. 1 extra assorted do. Indian tanned do.

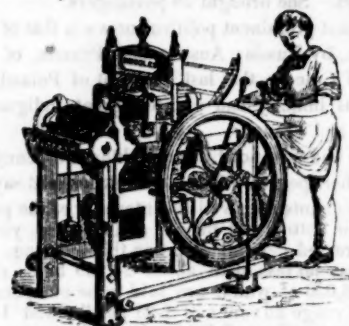
GLOVES—Gentlemen's driving Plucked and Unplucked Otter and Seal Gloves. Ladies' Otter and Musk Riding Gloves.

CAPS—Otter, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Boas, silk Plush, Fur Trimmed, Cloth, Youth's, and Children's Velvet.

Also, Bows, Neck Ties, Umbrellas and Canes, which are offered to the public at a small advance. Purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. d10

GOODWIN & McKINNY, 3 Exchange.

BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY



JOB PRINTING,

Nos. 14 & 15 Commercial Buildings.

OFFICE OF

THE SON OF TEMPERANCE AND RECHABITE.

BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, Albany.—The subscriber having removed his Boot and Shoe Store from North Pearl street to the above place, is now ready to execute all orders with which he may be favored. [d3] DAVID D. RAMSAY.

HENRY R. HOFFMAN, Book-Binder and Blank Book Manufacturer, No. 71 State street (up stairs), Albany. Plain and Fancy Binding executed in the first style of the art. Blank Books manufactured to any patron. d3

ALBANY CIGAR DEPOT.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has continually on hand for sale, a large and excellent assortment of Regalia, Principe Havana, and L'Norma Cigars, which he offers on the most advantageous terms, to wholesale or retail dealers. d10

CHARLES W. LEWIS.

DANIEL TRUE, Die Sinker, may be found at No. 585 Broadway. Engraves Seals, Door Plates, &c. Cuts book-binders' Stamps and Dies, also Jeweler's and Silver-smiths' Dies, &c. d10

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The subscriber has opened a Boot and Shoe Store at No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, where he intends to make to order first rate Boots and Shoes; and will warrant them to fit as well, if not better, than those of any other shop in the city. He would respectfully invite the public to call and examine his stock, assuring them that no pains will be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a choice selection of manufactured Boots and Shoes, which he thinks will be found on trial a choice article. d3

D. D. RAMSAY.

Messrs. GOODWIN & McKINNEY having purchased my interest in the HAT AND CAP establishment, No. 3 Exchange, I cheerfully recommend them to the public for a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon me. Their experience in the business will be a sufficient guaranty that all articles in their line that are offered to the public for style and beauty of finish, will not be excelled in this or any other city.

LE GRAND SMITH.

HAT EMPORIUM.

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, successors to Le Grand Smith, manufacturers and dealers in HATS, CAPS, and FURS, No. 3, Exchange, Albany. We earnestly solicit the continuation of the former patronage to this establishment, assuring them that they shall be served to the best of our abilities, and to their perfect satisfaction.

ALFRED GOODWIN.] d10. [A. M. McKINNEY.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Any quantity of old Newspapers and Pamphlets in sheets, suitable for wrapping paper.